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NEW AMERICAN HESPERIIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA, RHOPALOCERA).

BY E. L. BELL, Flushing, N. Y.

Pyrrhopyge nigrocephala n. sp. (Plate VI, Fig. 1.)

Male. Upperside. Primaries black with a green sheen; the veins black. Secondaries black, with elongate green spots between the veins, extending inwardly about one-quarter of the breadth of the wing; veins black. These wings narrow rapidly toward the anal angle, in the male, thus having an elongate appearance, and are a little excavate on the outer border. Fringes of the primaries white to vein 6 and blackish from there to the apex; of the secondaries white.

Beneath. Both wings blackish with less sheen, the primaries a little paler along the inner margin.

Body on both sides blackish. Head black. Palpi beneath blue-black. Collar red. Shoulder covers black with a red spot on each side in front of the base of the primaries. Tegulae black. Pectus and anal tuft red. Antennae black.

Female. Similar to the male, larger, the secondaries more rounded, fringe of primaries darkened from apex to a little below vein 4.

Expanse. Male, 52 mm.; female, 62 mm.

Holotype male, Colombia, in collection of the author. Allotype female, locality unknown, in collection of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

The uncus terminates in a slender arm, curved downward toward the apex. The aedocagus is long and slender. The claspers are bifid at the apex, the lower arm curved upward, pointed at the apex, serrate on the outer margin; the upper arm is shorter with a broad, somewhat rounded apex.

This species is most nearly allied to *Pyrrhopyge gellias* Godman and Salvin, *Pyrrhopyge gazera* Hewitson and *Pyrrhopyge gany-*

medes Bell, from which the outstanding superficial difference is in the black head and palpi and the lack of the projection in the outer margin of the secondaries found in *gellias* and *ganymedes*.

Apyrrothrix mulleri n. sp. (Plate VI, Fig. 5.)

Male. Upperside. Primaries blackish with a green sheen, a roundish scarlet spot near the base of interspace 1. Fringes white from vein 1 to the apex. Secondaries black with a green sheen except toward the base, outer margin a little crenate with a noticeable excavation between veins 1b and 2. Fringes white.

Beneath. Primaries blackish with a green sheen, paler below vein 2, especially toward the base; a narrow orange-yellow basal stripe. Secondaries blackish with a green sheen; a narrow orange-yellow basal band extending from the costa to about the middle of the abdominal fold and produced as a thin ray on the upper and lower edges of the cell and on vein 2 as far as the end of the cell.

Thorax and abdomen above blackish-brown; abdomen beneath black, banded with orange-yellow and on the lower part of each side with narrow, orange-yellow stripes. Head black with eight white spots. Collar black with four white spots. Shoulder covers blackish-brown. Tegulae blackish with a small, basal orange spot. Palpi beneath blackish-brown with a central, oval white spot. A large white spot below each eye. Pectus black with some orange yellow hairs in the center. Legs black, striped with orange-yellow. The antennae are broken off.

Expanse: 54 mm.

Holotype male, locality unknown but possibly from Central America, in collection of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. Named for Mr. R. Muller, the collector.

Most nearly allied to *erythrosticka* Godman and Salvin from which it differs superficially in the entirely different color of the wings, in the fringes being entirely white and not cut by darker at the veins, in the entire absence of all hyaline spots of the primaries and in the narrow orange-yellow basal area of the secondaries beneath. The form of the genitalia is very similar to that of *erythrosticka* as figured by Godman and Salvin and the two insects must be closely related but the superficial differences between the two are so great that they had best be considered distinct, for the present, at least.

Telegonus xerxes n. sp. (Plate VI, Fig. 2.)

Male. Upperside. Primaries brown, a narrow, indistinct

pale stripe in the apical part of the cell, beginning at the upper edge but not extending entirely across the cell, an indistinct pale spot in each of interspaces 1, 2, 3 placed similarly to those found in *Achalarus albociliatus* Mabille, except that the spot in interspace 3 is a little further outward than that in interspace 2, a bent row of pale spots around the end of the cell, in interspaces 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, those in 7 and 9 are yellowish, that in 8 is partly hyaline. Sordid whitish scales are sparsely scattered over these wings. Fringes brown at the base, paler at the tip, which becomes whitish toward the anal angle. A prominent costal fold is present.

Secondaries somewhat elongate, the anal angle produced into a short, rounded tail-like lobe. Same color as primaries with two indistinct, narrow, darker bands, one toward the base and the other discal. At the base and along the abdominal fold are long brown hairs, with some of a pale yellowish intermixed. Fringes dark at the external angle, with a few white hairs intermixed, below this they are entirely white to around the tail-like lobe, from there to the abdominal fold brown.

Beneath. Paler brown than above, through the cell of the primaries is a longitudinal dark streak, which is divided by the pale spot of the upper side and this spot contains a few sordid white scales, the spots in interspaces 1, 2, 3, are brown, larger than above, and have slightly paler centers and form a somewhat curved row, the rest of the spots of the upper side are repeated. A narrow, paler area extends along the external border and is cut by darker veins (not so distinctly shown in one paratype); just before the apex to the subapical spots is a darker area which is continued as a narrow, ill-defined submarginal band interiorly limiting the pale marginal border. The extreme costal edge toward the apex is pale yellowish (very feebly so in one paratype). The internal border is much paler yellowish-brown, which extends streak-like into interspace 1. A pale area between the end of the cell and the subapical spots. Secondaries a little darker than the primaries, a dark brown basal spot crossing the interspace below vein 8 and followed outwardly by a nearly straight band of the same color extending from vein 8 to the abdominal fold and another band of equal length in the outer two-thirds of the wing which projects a tooth toward the middle of the cell-end and is bulged a little outward just below this, this band is separated by a narrow line of the paler ground color from the broad marginal brown area. These wings are sparsely sprinkled with sordid yellowish scales, particularly in the abdominal fold.

Body above brown intermixed with fulvous scales, beneath grayish-brown, the abdomen with the segments edged with

sordid whitish. The anal tuft is sordid yellowish at the tip. Legs sprinkled with yellowish scales, in the type very heavily so. Palpi beneath sordid grayish with brown scales intermixed. Pectus yellowish and brown intermixed. Antennae rather long, brown above, narrowly yellowish beneath, the club pale yellow with scattered brown scales before the apiculus.

Expanse. 52 mm. in the type.

Holotype male, British Honduras, in collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Allotype female, Santa Rosa, Mexico, in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. Paratypes: 1 male, Rancho Hannover, Vera Cruz, Mexico; 1 male, Rinconada, Vera Cruz, Mexico; 1 male, 3 females, locality unknown but possibly Mexico, in collection of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; 1 male, locality unknown, in collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1 male, Guatemala, in collection of the author.

This species seems to be most nearly allied to that described by Mabille as *Telegonus mithras* from Porto Cabello but among other characters it disagrees with the description of that species in that there are spots on the primaries, in addition to the cell spot, in interspaces 1-9, those of *mithras* are said to begin between veins 5 and 6 and extend to vein 3; in that the fringe of the primaries is mostly dark and of the secondaries is pure white, *mithras* being said to have dirty white fringes; in that the secondaries above have two indistinct bands, *mithras* said to be immaculate; in that the ground color of the underside is distinctly brown and not blackish. The figure of *mithras* given by Mabille does not show the tail-like lobe at the anal angle of the secondaries.

This species has been found in collections under the name *Achalarus albociliatus* Mabille, which it resembles but from which it may readily be separated by the costal fold of the male, which *albociliatus* lacks, and the more elongate secondaries with the short tail-like lobe.

The uncus terminates in two slender arms, a little hooked at the apex. The scaphium is well developed and rather long. The aedeagus carries a long, slender internal spine at about the center. The claspers are rather long and slender, the ventral edge of the terminal arm is angled outwardly at the base, turned obliquely upward toward the apex into a rounded, serrate flange, back of which, on the dorsal edge, is a prominent tooth-like projection directed obliquely inward.

Bungalotis scyrus n. sp. (Plate VI, Fig. 3.)

Male. Upperside. Primaries red-fulvous, the outer half suffused with blackish-brown; a black spot in the cell near the end; two short, black stripes in the outer three-quarters of interspace 1; a hyaline spot in the center of interspace 2, not reaching either veins 2 or 3, its outer edge straight, the inner edge rounded; a minute hyaline spot toward the base of interspace 3, both of these hyaline spots prominently encircled with black; a black dot in interspace 4; a subapical series of four spots in an oblique line in interspaces 5-8, that in 5 small and black, that in 6 larger and white hyaline, that in 7 very minute and white hyaline, that in 8 black with a pale center so minute that it can only be seen under a lens, the spots in 6 and 7 are encircled with black. Secondaries red-fulvous, the costal area above vein 6 blackish-brown; a black cell dot; a sinuous line of seven black dots in the outer three-quarters of the wing, forming a transverse band, the upper dot lying in the darkened costal area. Fringes of both wings brown, darkest at the base.

Beneath. Color as above but duller. Primaries with the apical and outer marginal area much darkened and the inner marginal area to the center of interspace 1 pale yellow fulvous. The spots of the upperside repeated. Secondaries with the outer third of the wings darkened; the black spots of the upperside repeated and in addition two spots between veins 7 and 8 and an irregularly shaped one between veins 2 and 3 in a line with the cell spot. Nearly all of these spots have a pale center.

Head, palpi (except the black tip), body above and beneath, legs, are red-fulvous. Beneath the eyes yellowish. Antennae black above, beneath yellow, on each side yellow spotted at the joints, the club yellow.

Expanse 50 mm.

Holotype male, Yumbatos, Perú, in collection of the author.

This species resembles *sebrus* Felder but the anal angle of the secondaries is more prolonged, the two black dots in interspaces 4 and 5 and the pale inner marginal area of the primaries beneath are not present in any of the specimens of *sebrus* at hand, the yellowish spots below the eyes where *sebrus* is white.

The form of the male genitalia is strikingly different from that of *sebrus*, the uncus being much shorter, the saccus much longer, the narrow terminal arm of the claspers ending in a stout hook, in *sebrus* the terminal arm is broad and obliquely truncate at the apex, the aedoeagus carries a long line of short internal spines, which are absent in *sebrus*.

Discophellus porsena n. sp. (Plate VI, Fig. 4.)

Male. Upperside. Both wings rusty-red. Primaries with apical and outer marginal areas darkened; a small, barely discernible brown spot near the end of the cell; two small black spots, one above the other, in the basal third of interspace 1, the lower one a little the larger and with three or four white scales in the center; two similarly placed ones half way between the first two and the outer margin of the wing; a larger black spot in interspace 2, directly over the outer pair just mentioned, crescent shaped and with a few central white scales; in the center of interspace 3 is another crescent shaped black spot which is rather hazy as it lies in the darkened area of the wing; an indistinct black dot near the base of interspace 6. Secondaries with the costal margin above vein 8 pale yellowish-brown, between veins 6 and 8 black; a black spot near the end of the cell and an outer row of five black spots. Fringes brownish a little paler at the tip.

Beneath. Primaries brown, the costal margin in the basal half, the cell and below it as far as vein 2 with rusty-red hairs, duller than above; inner margin a little paler, especially toward the base. The only one of the spots of the upperside is that near the base of interspace 6, which is dimly visible. Secondaries with costal area and outer margin brown with a few rusty-red scales, balance of the wings dull rusty-red; a black spot in the cell-end and two just below it, the upper one of which has a few white scales in the center; an outer band of six black spots of nearly equal size in an even and slightly curved row, all of which except the upper one, which is a little smaller, have a few white scales in the center.

Body on both sides, head, palpi beneath and legs rusty-red, the palpi a little paler in tone. Behind the eyes yellowish-white. Antennae rusty-brown above, fulvous beneath, partly ringed with black, the club black above, yellowish at the base with black transverse stripes, beneath reddish-brown.

Expanse: 62 mm.

Holotype male, Iquitos, Perú, in collection of the author.

This species resembles *porcius* Felder in having the slight projection in the outer margin of the secondaries at the end of vein 2 but differs from that species in lacking the hyaline cell spot of both primaries and secondaries, in the outer band of spots of the primaries being composed of separate spots and not forming an irregular, connected black line, in the less curved outer band of spots of the secondaries, beneath in the paler color of the rusty-red areas, in the outer band of spots of the secondaries being of nearly equal size in a less curved row, in the fringes being darker.

In addition the form of the genitalia is distinct. From *sebaldus* Cramer it differs in lacking the numerous hyaline spots of that species. It does not agree with the brief description of *fulvius* Plotz or the remarks on the male of that species by Draudt in Seitz, *Macrolepidoptera*, vol. v. *Porsena* bears some resemblance to the Mabille and Bouillet figure of *diaphorus* (*diophorus* Moschler) but differs above in the darker color, darkened apical and outer marginal areas of the primaries, the broad, black costal marginal area of the secondaries, in the uncheckered fringes, and on the secondaries beneath in the aligned and not broken outer band of spots, in the lack of the two spots above vein 7 and in the abdominal fold not being paler than the rest of the wing.

The uncus is long and slender as is also the girdle, the saccus short, the claspers are long and broad, the apex broad with a short outward projecting flange at the dorsal edge carrying a few short serrations which extend a little way inwardly. The aedoeagus is long and carries a very heavy cluster of internal spines.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Male genitalia.

- Figure 1. *Pyrrhopyge nigrocephala* n. sp. Colombia. Type.
 Figure 2. *Telegonus xerxes* n. sp. Guatemala. Paratype.
 Figure 3. *Bungalotis scyrus* n. sp. Yumbatos, Perú. Type.
 Figure 4. *Discophellus porsena* n. sp. Iquitos, Perú. Type.
 Figure 5. *Apyrrothrix mulleri* n. sp. Locality? Type.

Richardia telescopica Gerst. found in Costa Rica. (Diptera, Ortalidae).—This species was originally described in 1860 from a single male specimen collected in Brazil. It was redescribed from the type by Hendel in 1911. The male is characterized by having a most extraordinarily developed head in the form of a slender cylinder, transversely placed, with eyes at the extremities. The head measures 11.5 mm. across, while the entire fly is but 8.5 mm. in length. The thickened, spinose, hind femora with the small, shallow, oval depression in the upper surface and the *Psila*-like wing fracture are characteristic features. The insect was collected by Dr. J. C. Bradley on May 31, 1924, along a trail near Soretka in a dense forest on a slope ascending the mountain ridge between two valleys.—O. A. JOHANNSEN, Ithaca, N. Y.